

## PCT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner  
 US Department of Commerce  
 United States Patent and Trademark  
 Office, PCT  
 2011 South Clark Place Room  
 CP2/5C24  
 Arlington, VA 22202  
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE  
 in its capacity as elected Office

<b>Date of mailing (day/month/year)</b> 30 March 2001 (30.03.01)	
<b>International application No.</b> PCT/JP00/04631	<b>Applicant's or agent's file reference</b> 00-104 KU
<b>International filing date (day/month/year)</b> 11 July 2000 (11.07.00)	<b>Priority date (day/month/year)</b> 13 July 1999 (13.07.99)
<b>Applicant</b> USUI, Kei	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:  
 05 February 2001 (05.02.01)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. The election ☒ was

☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

<b>The International Bureau of WIPO</b> 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	<b>Authorized officer</b> Kiwa Mpay Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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REC'D 15 NOV 2001

EPO PCT

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 00-104 KU	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/JP00/04631	International filing date (day/month/year) 11/07/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 13/07/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A23L3/358		
Applicant USUI, Kei		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


2. This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand  05/02/2001	Date of completion of this report  13.11.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:   European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer  Vernier, F  Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8646



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/JP00/04631

**I. Basis of the report**

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

**Description, pages:**

1-17 as originally filed

**Claims, No.:**

1-2 as originally filed

**Drawings, sheets:**

1/1 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).  
☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).  
☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.  
☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.  
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.  
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.  
☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.  
☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:  
☐ the claims, Nos.:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/JP00/04631

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

*(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)*

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-2
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-2
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-2
	No:	Claims	

**2. Citations and explanations**  
**see separate sheet**

**VII. Certain defects in the international application**

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:  
**see separate sheet**

**Item V**

1. The following documents are considered:

D1: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 11, 30 September 1998  
(1998-09-30) & JP 10 156348 A (TOSHIN TECHNICAL:KK), 16 June 1998  
(1998-06-16)

D2: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 05, 30 May 1997 (1997-05-30) & JP 09 001153 A (SHOEI:KK), 7 January 1997 (1997-01-07)

2. None of the cited documents disclose a method of improving the quality of a foodstuff involving water contacted with a hydrogen-absorbing alloy. Therefore, the subject-matter of present claims 1-2 meets the requirements of Article 33(2) PCT).

3. D1 discloses the use of activated water to improve freshness of foods, and is therefore chosen as the closest prior art document to the subject-matter of present claims 1-2. D2 does not disclose an "activated water", but to blow gaseous hydrogen in the presence of for example palladium with a view to improve the preservation of drinks. Starting from D1, and applying the method of D2 to water, the person skilled in the art would arrive at the subject-matter of present claims 1-2. Thus, claims 1-2 do not meet the requirements of Article 33(3) PCT.

4. The subject-matter of present claims 1-2 meets the requirements of Article 33(4) PCT (application in the food industry).

**Item VII**

5. The expression "and the like" on page 4 of the present description is unnecessary, and should therefore be removed (Rule 9.1(iv) PCT).

# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# PCT

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference <b>00-104 KU</b>	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. <b>PCT/JP 00/ 04631</b>	International filing date (day/month/year) <b>11/07/2000</b>	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) <b>13/07/1999</b>
Applicant  <b>USUI, Kei</b>		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

**1. Basis of the report**

a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

**METHOD FOR WASHING FOODSTUFF WITH ACTIVATED WATER**

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☒ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

1

☐ None of the figures.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

P 00/04631

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A23L3/358 A23P1/00 A23L3/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A23B A23L A23P A23G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, EPO-Internal, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 05, 31 May 1999 (1999-05-31) & JP 11 033554 A (TAKANO MITSUGI), 9 February 1999 (1999-02-09)	1
Y	abstract	2
Y	US 4 285 699 A (ITOH TADAMASA) 25 August 1981 (1981-08-25) the whole document	2
X	WO 99 28240 A (GEMMA IND ECOLOGY LTD ; LIVSHITS DAVID (IL); CARDENAS RAUL (US); MO) 10 June 1999 (1999-06-10) page 21, line 22 -page 22, line 6 -/--	1,2



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 November 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/11/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Guyon, R

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

P 00/04631

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category <sup>o</sup>	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 11, 30 September 1998 (1998-09-30) & JP 10 156348 A (TOSHIN TECHNICAL:KK), 16 June 1998 (1998-06-16) abstract ---	1
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 05, 30 May 1997 (1997-05-30) & JP 09 001153 A (SHOEI:KK), 7 January 1997 (1997-01-07) abstract ---	1,2
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 01, 29 January 1999 (1999-01-29) & JP 10 263387 A (HITACHI TOCHIGI ELECTRON:KK;NICHIREI KOGYO KK; TSUNODA BOEKI KK), 6 October 1998 (1998-10-06) abstract ---	1,2
A	GB 1 578 123 A (JOHNSON MATTHEY CO LTD) 5 November 1980 (1980-11-05) -----	



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

P 00/04631

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 11033554	A	09-02-1999	NONE	
US 4285699	A	25-08-1981	JP 55155249 A CA 1126050 A EP 0020072 A	03-12-1980 22-06-1982 10-12-1980
WO 9928240	A	10-06-1999	AU 1603399 A BR 9815155 A EP 1042233 A	16-06-1999 03-10-2000 11-10-2000
JP 10156348	A	16-06-1998	NONE	
JP 09001153	A	07-01-1997	NONE	
JP 10263387	A	06-10-1998	NONE	
GB 1578123	A	05-11-1980	BE 854718 A CH 622439 A DE 2722771 A FR 2351703 A JP 53001192 A NL 7705481 A	16-09-1977 15-04-1981 08-12-1977 16-12-1977 07-01-1978 23-11-1977

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
18 January 2001 (18.01.2001)

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(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 01/03522 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: A23L 3/358,  
A23P 1/00, A23L 3/00

(74) Agents: AGATA, Akira et al.; Agata Patent Office,  
3rd Floor, Ikeden Building, 12-5, Shimbashi 2-chome,  
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(81) Designated States (*national*): CN, KR, US.

(22) International Filing Date: 11 July 2000 (11.07.2000)

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE,  
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NL, PT, SE).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

**Published:**

- With international search report.
- Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of  
amendments.

(30) Priority Data:  
11/199604

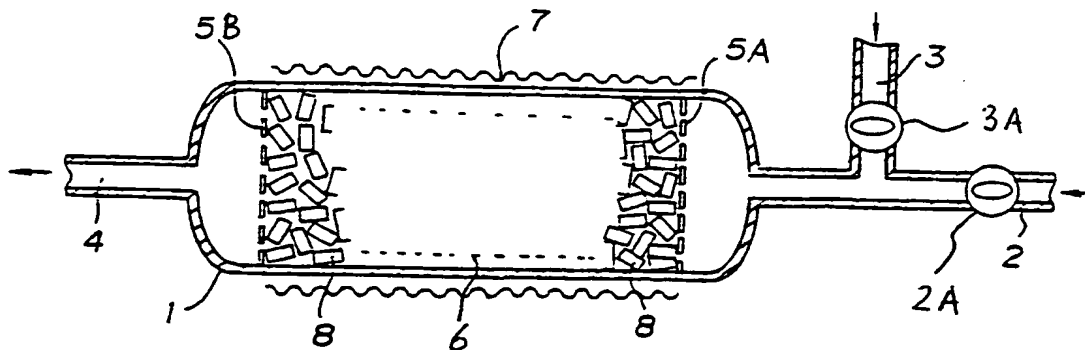
13 July 1999 (13.07.1999) JP

(71) Applicant and

(72) Inventor: USUI, Kei [JP/JP]; 1712-158, Oaza Mi-  
namiyoshimi, Yoshimi-machi, Hiki-gun, Saitama  
355-0154 (JP).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD FOR WASHING FOODSTUFF WITH ACTIVATED WATER



(57) Abstract: Disclosed is an efficient method for improving the quality and preservability of various kinds of vegetable-origin and animal-origin foodstuffs in a simple method. The method comprises preparing "activated" water by bringing ordinary water into contact with a hydrogen-absorbing alloy such as a palladium-silver alloy loaded with hydrogen and washing the foodstuff with the thus "activated" water.

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WO 01/03522 A1

## DESCRIPTION

## METHOD FOR WASHING FOODSTUFF WITH ACTIVATED WATER

## 5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to a method for the improvement of quality of a foodstuff or restoration of the quality of a foodstuff which suffers a loss of freshness or degradation of the taste due to damages on the texture  
10 caused, for example, by contacting with certain noxious substances such as chlorine contained in city water in the course of processing including washing with water. In particular, the method comprises washing of the degraded foodstuff with water activated by a specific method which  
15 is effective to restore the quality of the foodstuff from damages and to impart the foodstuff with long-term preservability as well as to impart the foodstuff with increased deliciousness resulting in upgrading of the foodstuff quality.

20

## Background Art

It is known that, differently from ordinary water including city water and the water coming directly from a so-called natural water source such as springs and wells,  
25 water can be converted into so-called "activated" water having unique properties not found in the raw water per se and capable of exhibiting specific activity to living organisms when the raw water is subjected to an electric or physical treatment such as electrolysis and ultrasonic  
30 irradiation and to a chemical treatment with an oxidizing agent or reducing agent as well as to a contacting treatment with a specific mineral.

For example, electrolysis of city water results in the formation of alkalified water and acidified water at  
35 the anode side and at the cathode side, respectively, which can be taken out separately. It is generally accepted that the thus alkalified water exhibits activities for freshness

preservation of foodstuffs and growth promotion of plants while the acidified water exhibits a microbicidal effect against various kinds of microorganisms.

Although no good understanding has yet been obtained on  
5 the mechanism for the "activation" of ordinary water by an electrical, physical or chemical treatment, it is presumable that the mechanism could be explained in terms of partial oxidation and reduction of water molecules, dissociation of  
10 associated water molecules, localization of electric charges on the water molecules, existence of free radicals such as active hydrogen and active oxygen, and so on.

One of the methods for the production of such activated water in a large volume utilizable in industrial applications is the electrolysis of water by using a  
15 large-capacity electrolytic cell. This electrolytic method, however, is far from industrial practicability in a process where supply of a large volume of activated water is essential as in the production of bean sprouts as a foodstuff because the process of electrolysis per  
20 se is operated in a batch process. In addition, the electrolysis voltage in the electrolytic process cannot exceed the decomposition voltage of water giving a limitation to the conditions for imparting negative charges so that the efficiency for the production of activated  
25 water is necessarily low with an unduly prolonged treatment time.

It is also known, on the other hand, that foodstuffs in general are subject to damages of the texture by contacting with various kinds of noxious substances in the course of  
30 processing or in the course of washing with water resulting in the disadvantages of rotting and degradation of taste.

The present invention has been completed with an object to provide a simple and efficient method for the preparation of "activated" water capable of exhibiting an advantageous  
35 physiological effect on the bodies of animals and plants as well as to provide a method for quality upgrading of the quality of various kinds of foodstuffs by restoration from

damages on the textures and cells caused in the course of food processing or in the course of washing with water.

#### Disclosure of Invention

5       The inventor has conducted extensive investigations on the method by which various kinds of foods can be imparted with upgraded quality or preservability over a long period of time or by which the taste of the food can be improved arriving at an unexpected discovery that these objects can  
10   be accomplished when the food is washed with water which has been activated by contacting with a hydrogen-absorbing alloy as a consequence of restoration from damages in the texture of the foodstuff leading to quality upgrading as an object of the invention.

15       Thus, the present invention provides a method for quality upgrading of a foodstuff which comprises the step of subjecting the foodstuff to a washing treatment with water activated by being contacted with a hydrogen-absorbing alloy.

20

#### Brief Description of the Drawing

Figure 1 is a schematic axial cross sectional view of an apparatus for the preparation of the activated water used in the inventive method.

25       Figure 2 is a schematic axial cross sectional view of another apparatus for the preparation of the activated water used in the inventive method.

#### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

30       The hydrogen-absorbing alloy implied here for use in the inventive method includes metals and alloys which are in the form of a hydride combined with the metal or alloy by a physical mechanism such as adsorption and absorption or by a reversible chemical reaction.

35       While a great variety of hydrogen-absorbing alloys are known heretofore, those having the largest general applicability are the palladium-based alloys containing palladium

as the principal ingredient including palladium-niobium alloys, palladium-gold alloys and palladium-silver alloys optionally with further additional alloying metals such as ruthenium, rhodium and the like. Although the simple metal of palladium can occlude about 800 times by volume of hydrogen at room temperature, a serious problem therein is the unavoidable hydrogen embrittlement. This is the reason for the preference of the palladium-based alloys mentioned above to the simple metal of palladium. Although any of the above mentioned palladium-based alloys can be used in the inventive method without particular limitations, palladium-silver alloys are more preferable among them. The weight proportion of palladium and the other alloying metallic elements in the palladium-based hydrogen-absorbing alloy is from 30 to 80% of palladium and from 70 to 20% of the other metals.

While the form of these hydrogen-absorbing alloys for use in the inventive method is not particularly limitative, it is preferable that the alloy is supported on a porous carrier material including porous ceramic carriers and porous plastic carriers. The porous ceramic carrier is exemplified by sintered alumina, sintered silica, sintered silica-alumina, zeolites, "shirasu" pearlite and the like. The porous plastic carrier is exemplified by foamed polystyrenes, foamed polyethylenes, foamed polyurethanes and the like. Various methods can be undertaken for the palladium-based alloy to be supported on the surface of the porous carrier material including the methods of electrolytic plating, electroless plating, chemical vapor deposition, vacuum vapor deposition, sputtering and the like. The film thickness of the palladium-based alloy thus supported on the surface of the porous carrier material is in the range from 1 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$  or, preferably, from 10 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Since palladium-based alloys are generally soluble in an acid, it is desirable that, when the palladium-based alloy is used according to the inventive method under possible contacting with an acid, the surface of the palladium-

based alloy is coated with a layer of an acid-resistant metal, which is preferably gold, in a film thickness of 0.2 to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . While full prevention can be obtained against the attack of acid to the alloy with the gold plating film of such a small thickness, the rates of hydrogen absorption and desorption to and from the alloy are little affected by the gold plating layer.

Absorption and desorption of hydrogen to and from the palladium-based hydrogen-absorbing alloy can be effected by utilizing the difference in the temperature and/or pressure. Namely, the palladium-based alloy has a capacity to absorb hydrogen under the conditions of low temperatures and high pressures and releases the absorbed hydrogen under the conditions of high temperatures and low pressures. Accordingly, the palladium-based alloy loaded with hydrogen absorbed therein used in the inventive method is obtained by bringing the alloy at a low temperature into contact with pressurized hydrogen gas so as to have the hydrogen gas absorbed in the alloy before the hydrogen-loaded alloy is brought into contact with water at an increased temperature or under a reduced pressure to release hydrogen which activates the water. The water here to be activated need not be free water but can be in the form of an aqueous mixture with an oily substance or with an organic solvent although the advantages by the use of such an aqueous mixture over the use of plain water can be obtained only in limited cases because the conditions for absorption and desorption of hydrogen largely depend on the types of the aqueous mixtures.

Following is a description of a practicing example for the preparation of "activated" water used in the inventive method by making reference to the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a schematic axial cross sectional view of a water-activating reactor suitable for activation of water for use in the inventive method. The reactor consists basically of a cylindrical vessel 1 opening at the right and left end plates and connected there to the water-feed

tube 2 having a stopcock 2A and a side branch 3 for hydrogen inlet with a stopcock 3A and to the water-takeout tube 4, respectively. The space in the cylindrical vessel 1 between the perforated plates 5A,5B is filled with chips 8 of the hydrogen-absorbing alloy to form an alloy-filled bed 6. The cylindrical vessel 1 is surrounded by a temperature-controlling means 7 which can be a coolant- or heating medium-circulating jacket or a heater element assembly. A preferable example of the alloy chips 8 is a tubular ring of sintered porous alumina having an outer diameter of 3 to 50 mm and a length of 5 to 100 mm and supporting a layer of the hydrogen-absorbing palladium-silver alloy having a thickness of about 20  $\mu\text{m}$  formed by vapor deposition and coated with a plating film of gold. The form of the alloy chips 8 is not limited to the above but can be any suitable forms including spheres, plates and rods.

The procedure for the preparation of the "activated" water by using the above described reactor is as follows. In the first place, the reactor vessel 1 holding a packed bed 6 of the alloy chips 8 is chilled from outside by means of the coolant-circulating jacket 7 and, when a desired low temperature of the alloy chips 8 has been reached, hydrogen gas from an appropriate source is introduced through the inlet tube 3 with the stopcock 3A being opened and the stopcock 2A being closed into the reactor vessel 1 through the packed bed 6 of the alloy chips 8 so as to have the hydrogen gas absorbed by the alloy chips 8. When equilibrium has been established between the hydrogen-loaded alloy chips 8 and the flowing hydrogen gas so that absorption of hydrogen gas by the alloy chips 8 can no longer proceed, the flow of the hydrogen gas through the packed bed 6 is switched to a flow of water through the water-feed tube 2 by opening the stopcock 2A and closing the stopcock 3A concurrently with switching of the coolant through the jacket 7 to a heating medium at an elevated temperature so as to effect desorption of the hydrogen gas absorbed by the alloy chips 8. The flowing water is activated by being contacted with the



nascent hydrogen as the so-called active hydrogen on the alloy chips 8 and taken out from the water-takeout tube 4 to be used in the inventive method.

Following is a further description of the method for the preparation of activated water by using the apparatus schematically illustrated in Figure 2 by an axial cross sectional view of the apparatus which basically comprises a jacket tube 11 having a water-feed tube 2 and a water-takeout tube 4 in the vicinities of the right and left end portions, respectively, and surrounding a blind tube 9 made from a gas-permeable porous ceramic material and provided on the outer surface with a coating layer 10 of the hydrogen-absorbing alloy having a thickness of 2 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The apparatus illustrated in Figure 2 is run by passing water through the jacket tube 11 from the water-feed tube 2 to the water-takeout tube 4 while the blind tube 9 is filled with pressurized hydrogen gas so that the hydrogen gas permeates the porous ceramic wall of the blind tube 9 to be absorbed by the layer 10 of the hydrogen-absorbing alloy and then released at the outer surface of the alloy layer 9 under normal pressure to activate the water in contact therewith.

In practicing the inventive method for the treatment of a foodstuff with the activated water, the above described water-activating reactor is installed at an appropriate site from which a necessary volume of the activated water is supplied as the washing water for foods by passing raw water through the reactor at an appropriate flow rate. The optimum time length for washing foods with the activated water depends on the kind of the foodstuffs. When the food is a meat or fish, for example, the washing time should be as short as possible in the range of 1 to 5 seconds in order to avoid any damages on the tissues of the meat or fish. The washing time for vegetables and cereals can be extended to 1 to 10 minutes by which restoration of damaged texture can be expected. The washings after the washing

treatment of foods can be discharged as such without particular problems relative to environmental pollution though dependent on the nature of the foods washed with the activated water. In some cases, the washings can be returned  
5 to the reactor for water activation to be suitable for reuse.

In the following, the method of the present invention is described in more detail by way of Examples for a variety of foodstuffs as preceded by a Reference Example describing  
10 preparation of activated water.

#### Reference Example.

The water-activating reactor used in the Examples basically had a structure illustrated in Figure 2. Thus, a reactor tube was constructed from a stainless steel jacket  
15 tube 11 having an inner diameter of 0.3 meter and a length of 4 meters which surrounded a plurality of blind tubes 9 of a sintered porous alumina ceramic each having an outer diameter of 20 mm and a length of 3.6 meters and provided on the outer surface with a coating layer 10 of a palladium-  
20 silver alloy of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness and a 1  $\mu\text{m}$  thick plating film of gold thereon. Hydrogen gas was introduced under pressurization to  $8.8 \times 10^5$  Pa into the porous alumina tubes 9 at a rate of 1 liter per minute at 15 °C while water taken from a well was passed through the jacket tube 11 at a flow  
25 rate of 1000 liters per minute to be taken out as activated water.

#### Example 1.

A 355 g portion of Japonica-type rice after 3 times washing with the activated water was soaked for 30 minutes  
30 in 400 ml of the activated water and then cooked in an electric rice cooker to prepare cooked rice, referred to as the inventive cooked rice hereinafter.

Separately for comparison, the same rice cooking procedure was undertaken as above excepting for the replacement  
35 of the activated water with ordinary city water to prepare the comparative cooked rice.

The cooking yields for the inventive cooked rice and comparative cooked rice were 2.152 and 2.135, respectively. Some improvements could be noted in the appearance, i.e. color tone and glossiness, of the inventive cooked rice just cooked as compared with the comparative cooked rice.

After keeping for 24 hours and 48 hours at 25 °C, microbial counting tests were undertaken for these cooked rice samples for overall viable number of bacteria and number of colon bacilli to find that, while absolutely no colon bacilli could be detected in each of the samples even after keeping for 48 hours, the overall viable number of bacteria, which was zero in each of the samples just as cooked, was as shown in Table 1 below.

T a b l e 1

Cooked rice	Overall viable bacteria		
	as cooked	after 24 hours	after 48 hours
Inventive	0	$3.5 \times 10^3$	$7.8 \times 10^5$
Comparative	0	$6.3 \times 10^4$	$5.2 \times 10^7$

As is understood from this table, the viable number of bacteria could be substantially decreased after keeping for 24 hours and 48 hours in the inventive cooked rice as compared with the comparative cooked rice to maintain freshness of the food over a substantially extended time. The mechanism therefor is presumable that the activated water has an activity to suppress hydrolysis of rice starch resulting in a decreased production of monosaccharides which can be a factor for promoting growth of bacteria. Example 2.

Chopped pieces of Japanese radish in an amount of 100 kg a lot were immersed for 10 minutes in city water (comparative) or in the activated water (inventive) followed

by centrifugal dehydration at 800 rpm for 60 seconds and weight measurement of the dehydrated radish chops to calculate the yield. This test was undertaken for 10 lots with city water and for 10 lots with the activated water.

5 The results are shown in Table 2.

T a b l e 2

Lot No.	Yields, %	
	Comparative	Inventive
1	92.1	98.8
2	93.3	96.2
3	93.1	97.8
4	92.4	97.2
5	94.4	96.3
6	95.1	98.8
7	91.8	97.5
8	93.3	96.3
9	92.5	98.4
10	92.8	96.5
Average	93.1	97.4

This table indicates that an improvement of 4.3% can be  
 30 obtained in the yield of radish chops by using the activated water as compared with the city water.

Example 3.

Preservation tests of chopped vegetable pieces were  
 undertaken for onions, cucumbers and lettuces after washing  
 35 with city water (comparative) or with the activated water  
 (inventive) and microbial inspection was undertaken to count

the overall viable number of bacteria and number of colon bacilli. The storage temperature was 2 °C for the first 24 hours, 8 °C for the second 24 hours and 10 °C for the third 24 hours. The results are shown in Table 3.

T a b l e 3

Chopped vegetable pieces	Preservation, hours	Comparative		Inventive	
		Overall viable bacteria	Coliform bacteria	Overall viable bacteria	Coliform bacteria
Onion	as washed	$4.4 \times 10^3$	$1.4 \times 10^3$	$1.2 \times 10^4$	< 10
	24	$4.7 \times 10^2$	$5.8 \times 10^2$	$1.8 \times 10^3$	$3.9 \times 10$
	48	$2.5 \times 10^3$	$5.7 \times 10^2$	$7.1 \times 10$	< 10
	72	$1.9 \times 10^4$	$6.3 \times 10^3$	$3.1 \times 10^2$	< 10
Cucumber	as washed	$1.7 \times 10^3$	$6.0 \times 10$	$6.4 \times 10^3$	10
	24	$3.7 \times 10^2$	$1.0 \times 10^2$	$8.0 \times 10^3$	< 10
	48	$5.0 \times 10^2$	$2.6 \times 10^2$	$7.2 \times 10^3$	< 10
	72	$1.1 \times 10^4$	$6.3 \times 10^3$	$6.0 \times 10^3$	< 10
Lettuce	as washed	$1.7 \times 10^4$	$9.0 \times 10$	$2.3 \times 10^3$	10
	24	$6.2 \times 10^3$	< 10	$3.4 \times 10^2$	< 10
	48	$2.2 \times 10^3$	$1.3 \times 10^2$	$1.1 \times 10^3$	$2.0 \times 10^2$
	72	$2.3 \times 10^3$	$6.9 \times 10^2$	$3.0 \times 10^3$	$5.0 \times 10$

The results relative to growth suppression of coliform bacteria by the activated water suggest that the activated

water has activity to reduce production of monosaccharides which may be produced when vegetable tissues are destroyed or damaged.

Example 4.

- 5        Preservation test of rib beefs was undertaken at 4 °C after washing with city water (comparative) or with the activated water (inventive) over a period of 15 days with periodical counting of the overall viable number of bacteria per gram of the meat to give the results shown in Table 4.

10

T a b l e    4

Preservation, days	Overall viable number of bacteria per gram	
	Comparative	Inventive
0	$7.1 \times 10^4$	$7.4 \times 10^3$
3	$8.2 \times 10^4$	$1.4 \times 10^3$
6	$1.3 \times 10^5$	$9.3 \times 10^2$
8	$1.4 \times 10^6$	$1.9 \times 10^4$
10	$4.5 \times 10^6$	$4.3 \times 10^4$
13	$7.6 \times 10^7$	$1.2 \times 10^4$
15	$1.1 \times 10^8$	$1.8 \times 10^5$

- 30        As is indicated in Table 4, a substantial improvement can be obtained in the preservability of meat by washing with the activated water.

Example 5.

- 35        A preservation test of whole cabbages at 10 °C was undertaken after washing with city water (comparative) or with the activated water (inventive) to give the results

shown in Tables 5A and 5B for the microbial tests and the organoleptic and visual tests, respectively.

Thus, inspection of the cabbages was undertaken periodically during the storage period over 8 days for the items including, in addition to the numbers of bacteria, unpleasant smell, juice dripping, appearance of brownish leaves and appearance of blackened leaves. The results in each of these organoleptic and visual items were recorded in three ratings of A, B and C according to the criteria of: A for the same condition as just washed; B for a condition with a slight degradation but retaining the commercial value; and C for a condition not suitable for use as a food.

T a b l e 5A

Preservation, days	Inventive		Comparative	
	Overall viable bacteria	Coliform bacteria	Overall viable bacteria	Coliform bacteria
Before washing	$1.9 \times 10^6$	$3.1 \times 10^4$	$1.9 \times 10^6$	$3.1 \times 10^4$
As washed	0	0	$1.8 \times 10^2$	0
1	$6.1 \times 10$	0	$2.1 \times 10^4$	$6.0 \times 10^2$
2	$2.3 \times 10^2$	0	$1.2 \times 10^5$	$9.9 \times 10^3$
3	$2.5 \times 10^2$	$1.1 \times 10$	$2.5 \times 10^5$	$1.2 \times 10^4$
4	$1.3 \times 10^3$	$2.7 \times 10^2$	$1.8 \times 10^6$	$3.5 \times 10^5$
5	$2.7 \times 10^4$	$4.2 \times 10^3$	$5.9 \times 10^7$	$5.5 \times 10^6$
6	$1.6 \times 10^5$	$8.5 \times 10^4$	$2.4 \times 10^8$	$7.1 \times 10^7$
8	$2.7 \times 10^6$	$9.8 \times 10^5$	$7.6 \times 10^{10}$	$8.9 \times 10^9$

T a b l e 5B

Pres- erva- tion, days	Inventive				Comparative			
	Smell	Drip- ping	Brown leaves	Black- ened leaves	Smell	Drip- ping	Brown leaves	Black- ened leaves
1	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Partial- ly B
4	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
5	A	A	A	Partial- ly B	A	B	C	C
6	A	A	A	Partial- ly B	A	B	C	C
8	B	B	C	C	B	B	C	C

As is shown in these tables, substantial improvements can be obtained not only in the microbial tests but also in the organoleptic and visual tests by washing with the activated water.

Example 6.

"Mozuku", an edible seaweed of the family Spermatochnaceae, in an amount of 1.5 kg was treated in the following manner with the activated water (inventive) or with city water (comparative). Thus, the seaweed was taken in a glass bowl of 4 liter capacity which was filled with the water and the ramified seaweed was thoroughly disintegrated by hand in the water. The seaweed was taken in a draining basket and the water was thoroughly drained from the seaweed. After twice repeating this procedure, the



seaweed was freed from free water as completely as possible on a draining basket.

5 A 125 g portion taken from the thus treated seaweed and diluted three times with addition of water was taken in a container with covering and stored in a refrigerator at 5 °C. After 2 days of storage, the seaweed was taken out of the container and tested for the visual appearance, tastiness and chew feeling to find that, although no differences were noted in the visual appearance and chew feeling 10 between the samples after washing with the activated water and with the city water, a clear difference could be noted in the tastiness therebetween, the seaweed after washing with the activated water being superior to that after washing with the city water.

15 Thereafter, the container was again covered and kept in the refrigerator for additional 24 hours and the seaweed samples taken out of the container were subjected to the same organoleptic tests as above to find that, while no noticeable changes were found in the seaweed after treatment 20 with the activated water as compared with the results in the tests after 2 days storage, denaturation had clearly proceeded in the visual appearance of the seaweed after treatment showing mushy appearance.

The results of the further organoleptic tests undertaken after two more days of storage in the refrigerator 25 were about the same as those in the above mentioned second evaluation tests excepting for further proceeding of degradation in the tastiness and chew feeling of the seaweed after treatment with the city water.

#### 30 Example 7.

A 500 g portion of fresh "ikra", i.e. disintegrated salmon eggs, as just landed was taken in a draining basket and the basket was put into a washing machine to have the "ikra" washed for 1 minute in a stream of running water 35 with the activated water (inventive) or with city water (comparative).

The thus washed salmon eggs were dipped and kept overnight in a seasoning sauce prepared by using the activated water or the same city water, respectively, at 10 °C followed by measurement of the thus seasoned salmon eggs.

5 The results are shown in Table 6.

Further, the same sample of the seasoned salmon eggs was freeze-stored at -30 °C followed by thawing and second measurement of the weight of the thus thawed salmon eggs. The results are shown also in Table 6.

10

T a b l e 6

	As seasoned		As thawed	
	weight, g	yield, %	weight, g	yield, %
Inventive	582	116.4	436	87.2
Comparative	562	112.4	428	85.6

As is indicated in Table 6, substantial improvements can be obtained in the yield of the seasoned salmon eggs by the treatment with the activated water as a result of a decrease in the dripping from the eggs which also means an improvement in the quality thereof as a food product.

25

#### Industrial Applicability

The inventive method provides a means for greatly improving the quality of various foodstuffs by washing the foodstuff with activated water obtained in a simple method.

30

## CLAIMS

1. A method for improving the quality of a foodstuff which comprises the step of subjecting the foodstuff to a washing  
5 treatment with activated water prepared by contacting water with a hydrogen-absorbing alloy.
2. The method for improving the quality of a foodstuff as claimed in claim 1 in which the hydrogen-absorbing alloy is  
10 a palladium-based alloy.

FIG. 1

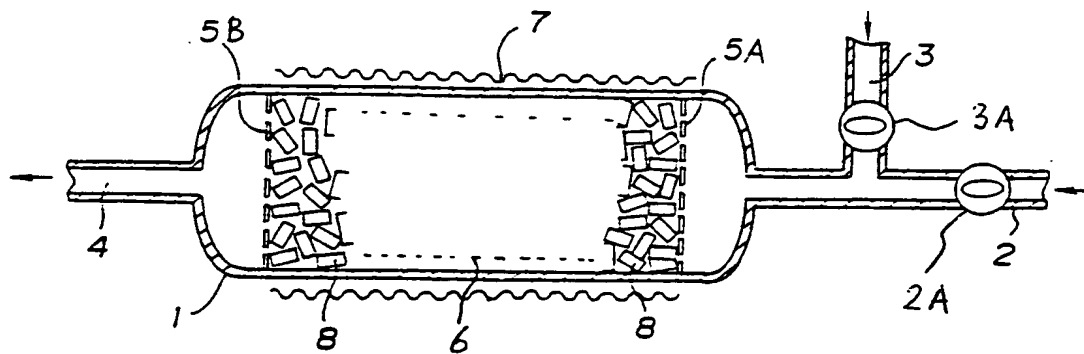
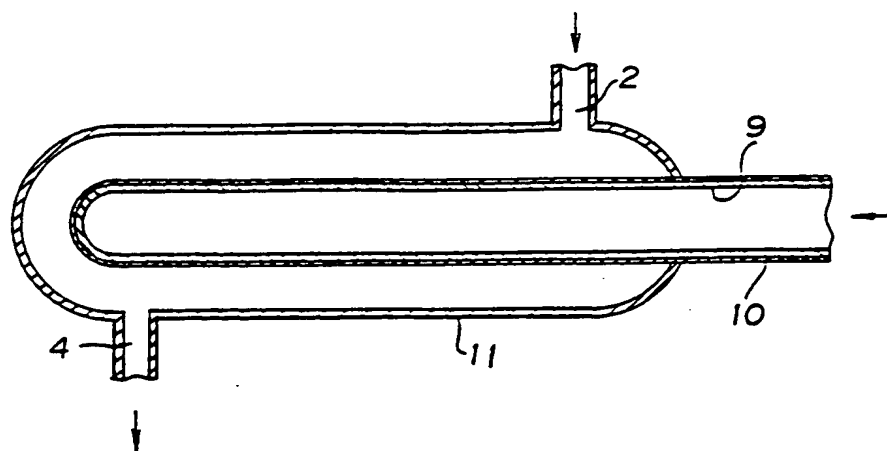


FIG. 2



## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A23L3/358 A23P1/00 A23L3/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A23B A23L A23P A23G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, EPO-Internal, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. No. Application No.

PCT/JP 00/04631

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